Abstract

Herein disclosed a system for converting high frequency quantum electrodynamic radiation energy and at least one atom via cavity vacuum fluctuations and converting same into a superconductive electrical implosion propulsion energy from zero point energy. The system includes a pair of dielectric structures which are positioned strategically proximal to each other and which receive incident electromagnetic radiation. The volumetric sizes of the component structures are selected so that they resonate at the atomic transition frequency of the incident radiation. The volumetric sizes of the component structures may be tuned so that secondary radiation emitted therefrom at resonance may interfere disruptively and or constructively with each other producing either resanent oscillations or a beat frequency radiation which is at a frequency that is amenable to conversion to electrical and implosive propulsion and superconductive energy extracted within an environment. An antenna receives the beat frequency radiation, which is emitted from a tandem pair of reverse wave cavities. The reverse wave beat frequency radiation from the antenna is transmitted into space through a suitable conductor or waveguide said energy having a desired voltage and a reversed waveform such that the emitted energy returns into the system to be recycled. In an externally winged craft comprising a selectively shaped vacuum cohesive fuselage and means for providing lift and propulsion for an aircraft the improvement wherein the aircraft is constructed using a predetermined composition of high temperature superconductive ceramic material a high-k high-density dielectric ceramic capable of generating an enormous electrostatic vortex lifting force when energized in conjunction with the quantum electrodynamic vortex propulsion system and power plant whereby said system and components collectively comprise a superconductive electrical energy and implosive propulsion system and or method.